

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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NUMBER 254

Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, who made his money from railways, is said to be worth twenty million.

General Bragg will defend Fitz John Porter when his case comes before the house. All the democrats defend him. He was a traitor.

Senator Sawyer has the thanks of the Gazette for the report of the tariff commission, bound in two volumes of over twelve hundred pages each. It is an important work, and will do much to bring about a revision of the tariff.

The second annual message of Governor Lusk will be delivered on Thursday noon before the legislature in joint convention. Reports say that it will be longer than the one last year, and will contain about 7,500 words.

Mayor Grace, of New York, has refused to grant Morse a license to produce the Passion play in that city. Boston also refuses to permit it to be given in that city. As Chicago doesn't take much stock in either morale or religion, Mr. Morse can hope to produce it in that city.

Some time ago the Chicago Tribune claimed that there were sixty-four residents of that city who were millionaires, and classed among them Cyrus H. McCormick, Marshall Field, "Long John" Wentworth and George M. Pullman. Eight of the sixty-four are bankers. The real estate millionaire is estimated to be worth \$4,000,000. There are some who doubt the statement by the Tribune as to the number, but it publishes their names and claims that each is worth from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The thirty-sixth annual session of the Wisconsin legislature will begin at twelve o'clock on Wednesday. The caucuses for the nomination of officers for both branches will be held on Tuesday evening. The republicans will organize the senate and the democrats the assembly. There are three or four candidates for speaker of the assembly, but it is not definitely certain who will be the successful candidate. One candidate for a position in the senate seems to be sure of success, and that is Mr. Charles E. Gross, who will be elected chief clerk.

When the democrats are out of office, they want civil service reform; but when they are in, they don't want it. An excellent illustration of this comes from Boston. Two men, father and son, have held the office of city clerk of Boston through all the changes of administration for sixty years. The democrats came into power in the recent election, and their first official act was to elect one of their own men. Of course they would do this. That is the kind of reform the democrats want—to put the republicans out and themselves in. Whenever there is a chance for a democrat to get an office, the safest prediction that can possibly be made is that he will take it.

The Evening Wisconsin says, "Jay Hubbell seems to be about the strongest man in the United States. By his obnoxious system of political assessments he turned the republican party over to the democrats in nearly one hundred congressional districts, and now, by keeping his friends in the Michigan legislature out of the regular senatorial caucus and allying them with the democrats, he may succeed in defeating T. W. Ferry for the senatorship." After the political storm of indignation last fall brought up by the river and harbor bill and the Hubbard assessment scheme, it is strange that twenty-five republicans should be found in the Michigan legislature who are willing to do the bidding of Hubbell which will result in the defeat of the republican candidate for United States senator.

By the civil service bill being rushed through the house of representatives, the country has suffered the loss of two speeches which will never come to light, and therefore never be read. Gruenther, of this state, who said the river and harbor bill should have been forty millions instead of nineteen, had prepared a speech on civil service reform. He intended to hurl it at the house when the bill came up for discussion, but the strategy of "Sunset" Cox and a few others whereby the bill was trotted through without debate and without amendment, cut him off, and his speech goes now to oblivion. Mr. Deuster had prepared a speech on civil service which he wanted to unload, but that speech, too, is laid on the shelf. There were a good many others who wanted to "air" themselves when the civil service bill came up, but they didn't, and what may seem to be their loss and disappointment, is the country's gain.

Not all men who seek office are as honest and outspoken as J. Proctor Knott, member of congress from Kentucky. He wants to be governor of that state, and in announcing his candidacy, he modestly says: "I know nothing of the arts of political juggling, and would not resort to them if I did. I seek the nomination for governor solely upon my own humble merits, not as a reward for anything I have done, but hoping that twelve years of laborious and, I trust, acceptable public service, may furnish some assurance to the people of my native state that I would discharge the duties of that exalted position faithfully and to the best of my ability." The question is, whether that kind of modesty will win in Kentucky.

An Old Man's Letter.

Have used Parker's Ginger Tonic for my bad cough and hemorrhage I had

twenty-five years. I feel like another man since I used it. Am 66 years past. Believe it to save younger persons. A. Orner, Highspire, Pa.

By Telegraph.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Startling Development in a Letter Received Months Ago.

West, the Painter, Discovered a Man Alive in a Yakout Hut.

The Man's Feet and an Arm Were Gone--He Soon Died.

There Was Another Man in the Hut--The Records Which Were Found.

These Records Prove That the Men Were the Castaways of the Jeannette's Lost Boat.

The Story Pronounced a Hoax of the First Magnitude.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Globe publishes a copy of a letter written by Mr. D. L. West, the painter, to a friend in Pittston, which is certainly one of the most unexpected contributions to arctic history that has ever appeared. The letter was received some time in September. It was shown to several parties who came to the conclusion that the castaways found by Mr. West were doubtless from some English whalers, who the letter was not given out for publication. A few days ago, however, the gentleman who received the letter called on a friend and pointed out the similarity between the names of the shipwrecked parties, as ascertained by Mr. West, and the names of the men in the boat of Louis Chipp as contained in the president's message. Remarking on this similarity, and noting that the gulf of Khamata is near the point where the remains of De Long and his men were found, the gentlemen concluded that it was possible that Mr. West had discovered the men lost from Chipp's boat. Accordingly it was given out for publication.

The original letter will be given to Senator Dawes, to make such disposition of it as may see fit. The letter referred to will be sent to the United States minister in Paris. The letter is dated Filipski, Siberia, July 31, 1882, and after describing a trip to the siberian mines, in search of a brother-in-law who had just left, describes how he was lost on the gulf of Khamata. This letter then continues: "To add to my confusion that evening, a blaze of fire broke out in the northern horizon, and constantly increasing long flames of fire, now red and now green, gave a jeweled change to the aurora. It was a scene never to be forgotten. I climbed a high cliff and watched the boreal blaze until it faded and the sun came forth in a glory not one-half so grand. The sunbeams cast their shaft on the crushed snow, and on the opposite side of the cliff upon which I was revealed a bowl-like snow valley. 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THE GAZETTE

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

The circulation of the Gazette is larger than that of any other newspaper in Rock county.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE CONGER

The Attorney of Mon. L. C. Sloan, and Judge John P. Bennett.

The Rock county circuit court having met on Wednesday, January 3rd, for the purpose of hearing the memorial address of Hon. L. C. Sloan, that gentleman spoke as follows:

We are instructed by the bar association of Rock county to present to this court a memoir of the life and public career of the late Judge Harmon S. Conger, who presided as the judge of this circuit for a period of nearly twelve years. We approach the discharge of this sad and delicate duty with many misgivings, that we shall not be able to do that full and adequate justice to the subject which we desire to do, and which it deserves.

Judge Conger was born April 9th, 1816, in the town of Fulton, Cortland county, New York; his father was a farmer. The early years of his life until he approached manhood were, so far as we can learn, uneventful, and were indeed so similar in the course of life which he pursued, to that of so many hundreds of young men who have subsequently acquired distinction in public life and in the profession of the law in this country, that it is well worth the attention of thoughtful minds to inquire whether it was not the best training that a young man could receive to fit him for a life of usefulness and honor.

Until he reached the age of seventeen years he worked upon his father's farm, swambers, and attended the common school of his neighborhood in which only the elementary branches of education were taught during the winters.

That this combination of labor on a farm, with attendance at school, strengthened and developed the physical and mental powers of youth there can be no doubt; and it is quite probable that it better fits a young man to encounter the vicissitudes and trials of future active life, and especially to undergo the severe mental and physical labor which is the unavoidable condition of success in the legal profession, than a course wholly devoted to study unmixed with manual labor.

At the age of seventeen he entered upon a course of study at the Cortland village academy, which he pursued until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Horatio Ballard, a prominent lawyer practicing at Cortland.

In 1819 found a deep interest in the exciting presidential contest between General Harrison and Martin Van Buren, then engrossing the attention of the people of this country, he purchased the Cortland County Whig, a weekly newspaper which he continued to edit for the following years, conducting it with energy and ability in advocating the measures and principles of the whig party, but at the same time contending the study of the law, as he was fully determined to make the practice of that profession the main business of his life.

At the time Judge Conger was pursuing his studies for admission to the bar, the study of the law meant far more than it does now, in the evil times, in this respect at least, upon which we have fallen. The period of study required in the state of New York was then seven years, of which four might be devoted to classical studies, and one could then only be admitted as an attorney. It required three years' actual practice before a person could be admitted as a counsellor at law, and then only upon another examination.

The examinations were carefully directed by able and experienced lawyers, and were thorough and searching, and no one could gain admission to the bar without having acquired an extensive and accurate knowledge of the principles and proper methods of practice of the law he was always intolerant and impatient, but this was all superficial; no true or tender heart than that of Harmon S. Conger ever beat within the breast of man.

No man living would go further in generous and uncalculating kindness in the service of a friend than he. He was the soul of truth and honor; he despised all falsehood and chicanery and fraud; he was in all relations of life faithful and true to his intimate acquaintances and friends; he was genial and social, and none who knew him well can fail to grieve deeply for his death or cease while memory holds to respect and honor his memory.

Such may it please the court, is the imperfect outline of a life and character so useful and so honorable that we may well pause as we survey them, and invite the younger men who are just entering or have just passed the portals of our profession to meditate upon them as an example to be imitated, and as an incentive to every honorable ambition in the pursuit of the rewards and honors which our profession offers only to those who are imbued with the true spirit and are faithful, assiduous in their pursuit.

I. C. SLOAN,
B. B. ELDREDGE,
S. J. TOWN,
CORTLAND.
COMMITTEE.

I move the court that the resolutions adopted at the Rock county bar association and this memorial may be entered upon the records of this court.

It was so ordered.

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THE GAZETTE

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

The circulation of the Gazette is larger than any other newspaper in Rock county.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE CONGER

The Rock county circuit court having met on Wednesday, January 3rd, for the purpose of hearing the memorial address of Hon. J. C. Sloan, that gentleman spoke as follows:

Motion of the Court:

We are instructed by the bar association of Rock county to present to this court a memorial of the life and public career of the late Judge Hermon S. Conger, who presided as the judge of this judicial circuit for a period of nearly twelve years. We approach the discharge of this sad and delicate duty with many misgivings, that we shall not be able to do that full and adequate justice to the subject which we desire to do, and which it deserves.

Judge Conger was born April 9th, 1816, in the town of Fulton, Cortland county, New York; his father was a farmer. The early years of his life until he approached manhood were, so far as we can learn, uneventful, and were indeed so similar in the course of life which he pursued, and in the training which he received, to that of so many hundreds of young men who have subsequently acquired distinction in public life and in the profession of the law in this country, that it is well worth the attention of thoughtful minds to inquire whether it was not the best training that a young man could receive to fit him for a life of usefulness and honor.

Until he reached the age of seventeen years he worked upon his father's farm, summers, and attended the common school of his neighborhood in which only the elementary branches of an education were taught during the winters.

That this combination of labor on a farm, with attendance at school strengthens and develops the physical and mental powers of youth, there can be no doubt; and it is quite probable that it better fits a young man to encounter the vicissitudes and trials of future active life, and especially to undergo the severe mental and physical labor which is the natural condition of success in the legal profession, than a course wholly devoted to study numbered with manual labor.

At the age of seventeen he entered upon a course of study at the Cortland village academy, which he pursued until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Horatio Ballard, a prominent lawyer practicing at Cortland.

In 1840 feeling a deep interest in the exciting presidential contest between General Harrison and Martin Van Buren, then engrossing the attention of the people of this country, he purchased the Cortland County Whig, a weekly newspaper which he continued to edit for the five following years, combining it with energy and ability in advocating the measures and principles of the whig party, but at the same time contending the study of the law, as he was fully determined to make the practice of that profession the main business of his life.

At the time Judge Conger was pursuing his studies for admission to the bar, the study of the law meant for more than it does now, in the evil times, in this respect at least, upon which we have fallen. The period of study required in the state of New York was then seven years, of which four might be devoted to classical studies, and one could then only be admitted as an attorney. It required three years' legal practice before a person could be admitted as a counsellor at law, and then only upon another examination.

The examinations were carefully directed by able and experienced lawyers, and were thorough and searching, and no one could gain admission to the bar without having acquired an extensive and accurate knowledge of the principles and practice of the law. We greatly fear the boasted progress of the times in which we now live, has in this regard, if we may use the expression, been "progress backwards." It is not uncommon now to see young men become full fledged lawyers within one year after they have commenced studying for the profession. The evil effects of this great haste and slight preparation are even now, after the lapse of so short a period of time since the relaxation of the old time honored requirements, apparent in the lower standard of legal learning which prevails in the profession; and the great evil which so injuriously affects the interests of suitors, of the public, and of the administration of justice is, we greatly fear, increasing. Judge Conger having passed an excellent examination was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession at Cortland. He possessed the respect and confidence of the people among whom he resided to so high a degree that he had already been called upon to discharge responsibility to public offices. He had been elected treasurer of Cortland county several years before and had been successively reelected until 1851 when he declined further service in that office. He was however destined to remain a private citizen but for a short period of time. In 1845 he was put in nomination by the whig party of the district in which he resided as a candidate for representative in congress and was elected to that office. During his first term he discharged his duties as member of congress with such fidelity and ability that in 1848 he was again nominated and re-elected.

Although he was but thirty years of age when first elected to congress the record which he made as a member of the national legislature, is one in which his family, his friends and all who are interested in a pure administration of government may well take a just pride. As might have been expected of him, he spoke in strong condemnation of frauds at elections and was a steady and unwavering opponent of all unfounded and fraudulent claims against the government and of every species of corruption in office. All his impulses were in favor of freedom, and of the best interests of the people in enacting national laws, and his best judgment coincided with his usefulness. When the bill for the organization of a government in the territory of Oregon was before congress, he strongly advocated the exclusion of slavery therefrom, and when the famous Compromise Measures were being agitated on the floor of the house of representatives, he denied the right of congress to make any compact or agreements by which the curse of human slavery was to be extended into new territory.

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And we—old men—who have so long trod the laborious and toilsome paths of the legal profession, encountering its trials and overcoming its difficulties as best we could, and whose steps are far down on its western declivities, soon to pass its furthest limits into the great unknown future where our brother citizen but for a short period of time. In 1845 he was put in nomination by the whig party of the district in which he resided as a candidate for representative in congress and was elected to that office. During his first term he discharged his duties as member of congress with such fidelity and ability that in 1848 he was again nominated and re-elected.

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When by the almost unanimous choice of the people of this judicial circuit, he was called to the bench, the same induc-

try, learning, ability, and uprightness of character, which he manifested as a lawyer, were equally marked in his entire career as a judge.

At times the may have been an apparent severity in his manner, but yet, I know full well that a warmer and tenderer heart than his never beat beneath the ribs of man.

Of that were easy to cite many instances, coming under my observation, but it is deemed unnecessary to mention them.

When a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury was depicting the character of an eminent chief justice of England, overlooking what may have been considered greater mental endowments, he said of him "who was more faithful and kind to his wife?" who more gentle and tender to his children? who more fastidious in his dress? who more moderate to his friends? who more true to his word? adding, that to understand a man's real character we must know his manner and conduct to those most nearly related to him, and to those associated with him in the common and daily affairs of life? In all these relations of life, Judge Conger furnished an example equally worthy of imitation. He has left us, never to return. But his upright and honorable life remains as a path of light for others to walk in.

When Robert Owen was on his dying bed, he directed his amanuensis to write to a friend and inform him of his condition. And he commenced by saying, "I am still in the land of the living." Owen says change that end, say, "I am still in the land of the living," but expect soon to be in the land of the dead." Our friend Judge Conger has passed from the land of the dying to the land of the living; and the advancing years of many of us admonish us that we soon expect to meet the same great change. I was with him but once during his last sickness. In fact his sickness was so severe that many of his friends who desired to see him could not with safety to him, enjoy the privilege.

But on the Wednesday preceding his death, at his request, I called upon him in company with B. B. Eldridge, Esq., and A. W. Baldwin, Esq., the clerk of this court. It was a sad sight to see so grand a man so greatly prostrated upon a bed of sickness, which I was then convinced must prove his bed of death. His disease had progressed so far, that the power of speech had almost left him. We understood him to say, "The star is just twinkling," by which we understood him to mean that the lamp of his earthly life had nearly burned out. When however I took him by the hand, I knew from the gentle pressure he gave mine, and from the intelligence in his eyes, that he recognized us and was gratified that we had called to see him. There is one thing more which I desire to say of Judge Conger. I was often in his room when he was holding court away from the city of Janesville, and on these occasions frequently conversed with him on the subject of the future life. And in those times, when many are departing from the faith once delivered unto the saints, I am gratified in being able to say, that this strong-minded man and learned lawyer was a firm believer in the immortality of the soul. And in this his belief coincided with Cicero, the greatest and most renowned of all Roman lawyers. He said: "When I consider the wonderful activity of the mind, so great a memory of what is past, and such a capacity of penetrating the future; when I behold such a number of arts and sciences and such a multitude of discourses thence arising, I believe, and am firmly persuaded, that a nature which contains so many things within itself cannot be mortal." But if I err in believing the souls of men are immortal, I willingly err; nor while I live would I wish to have the delightful error extorted from me. And if after death, I shall feel nothing as some minute philosophers think, I am not afraid lest these dead philosophers should laugh at me for the error."

I take great pleasure in directing these resolutions, and this address so admirably prepared, to be placed upon the records of the court, where they will be permanently preserved.

GEHRARDT'S STATEMENT.

A Letter to the Public Rebuking Scandalous.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. Frederick Gehhardt furnishes the following letter to the press:

"Sir: Since my arrival in Chicago I have been made the subject of newspaper articles in which I was accused of being a scoundrel and avaricious. I believe, and am firmly persuaded, that a nature which contains so many things within itself cannot be mortal. But if I err in believing the souls of men are immortal, I willingly err; nor while I live would I wish to have the delightful error extorted from me. And if after death, I shall feel nothing as some minute philosophers think, I am not afraid lest these dead philosophers should laugh at me for the error."

I take great pleasure in directing these resolutions, and this address so admirably prepared, to be placed upon the records of the court, where they will be permanently preserved.

RUN DOWN.

Loss of the Inman Steamer City of Brussels by Collision Near Liverpool.

Ten of Those on Board Drowned, Including Two of the Passengers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Intelligence has been received here that the Inman line steamer City of Brussels, Capt. Land, from New York, Dec. 28, for Liverpool, was run down in the channel by a Glasgow steamer during a fog, and ten persons drowned.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The steamer Kirby Hall, the steamer which was in collision with the City of Brussels, has arrived. She reports that the collision occurred, at the estuary of the Mersey. The City of Brussels foundered almost immediately. Eight of her crew and two passengers drowned. A dense fog has prevailed in the vicinity of Liverpool for several days. When the City of Brussels arrived in the vicinity of the northwest lightship, at about 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the fog was so dense the captain decided not to make headway, but remained under steam near the lightship. A careful lookout was kept, the captain and second and fourth officers being on the bridge, and the pilot also looking out. The bells kept ringing, and fog horns frequently sounded. For some time the steamer lay in safety. Extra lookout posts were posted in every part of the vessel. The fog was so thick that the passengers could not see the ship upon which they had embarked.

Rutledge Got the Drop.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—In a residential fire in the China house of Ovington Brothers, in Brooklyn, caused its destruction in an hour. The loss is placed at \$25,000, and occupants of adjoining buildings suffered damage to the extent of \$5,000.

Rutledge Got the Drop.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The marquis of Lorne and party have left Santa Barbara, homeward bound. They are to stop a day at San Gabriel, and visit the orange groves of Governor Stoneman, half at Tucson and Albuquerque, and proceed to Colorado and Richmond to Charleston, where the prince will wait for the Durdens.

A Big Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—An accidental fire in the China house of Ovington Brothers, in Brooklyn, caused its destruction in an hour. The loss is placed at \$25,000, and occupants of adjoining buildings suffered damage to the extent of \$5,000.

Rutledge Got the Drop.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Innkeeper Russell Lester went to Vinita, Indian territory, to kill a man named Rutledge. As the body of the former came out in the baggage car of the next train, it is believed that Rutledge got the drop.

A Nice Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A committee of the house of representatives has ascertained that the clock of the supreme court had a net income of \$29,000 last year. A recommendation for a reasonable salary will be made.

The Lawyers have a Good Thing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Work by special counsel in the star-spangled case commenced one year ago, in which George Bliss has drawn \$2,000 from the federal treasury, Mr. R. S. Morris, and R. T. Marwick \$10,000.

The Astronomers.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The American expedition sent to the Cape of Good Hope to take observations of the transit of Venus has arrived with 220 photographs.

The Coal-Miners to be Organized.

PRINCETON, Jan. 8.—A delegate convention is to be held here in May to organize a federation of the coal-miners of the United States, who number 152,000.

Unton Pacific and the Washash.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The latest railway rumor is to the effect that the Union Pacific will not extend its line to the Washash road, to obtain an outlet to the Mississippi and the lakes.

Unlucky "Lucky."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The condition of "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, grows serious. He is liable to lose his arm from blood-poisoning.

Death.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Matthew F. Whitfield, the only brother of the poet, died of rheumatism in this city, where he held a custom-house position.

Gladstone.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—Gladstone is indisposed. Dr. Andrew Clark was summoned to attend him Sunday morning.

You Sir! Cure that cough with Col. Cherry Cough Cure. It will do.

IRENCE & EVANSON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The condition of

George Baldwin, of San Francisco, grows serious. He is liable to lose his arm from blood-poisoning.

Day.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Would respectfully invite the people of Janesville and vicinity to call and

THE GAZETTE.

SOLEMN FUN.

Discussion of the Presidential Succession Bill in the Senate.

Dialogue Between Two "Funny" Statesmen on the Disability Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There was a great constitutional debate in the senate Saturday, and in a very quiet way it was very noisy. The presidential succession bill was before the senate and everyone who speaks of the bill says it is a matter of vast importance; but everyone who does not speak goes into the cloak-room or writes letters and appears profoundly indifferent. The debate was a dull interest both on the floor of the senate and in the galleries than the West Point appropriation bill. Senator Marcy made an argument in support of the bill, with Senator Howard sitting by his side and prompting him. After him came the successor of Roseon Conkling. But Mr. Laplam really did not get a chance to make a speech. Before he had gone he had touched on the problem of presidential disability. Senator Jones of Florida, one of the two great constitutional lawyers who represent the evergreen and orange groves in the senate, was watching for this. Presidential disability is his hobby. He said that the president does not constitute disability under the constitution, while Mr. Laplam holds the free-and-easy view that when the president does not well the vice president is to act as president—the vice president being the judge of when the president's inability begins and the president's incapacity being the judge of when it ends. Mr. Jones overpassed the honorable interrogator point from Massachusetts in his propensity to interrupt a speaker with questions, and Mr. Laplam's speech presently became a dialogue between the senator from New York and the senator from Florida, which, for most of the time, was a silent one. In the private room of one of those gentlemen after the adjournment, Argus and again would Mr. Laplam begin a sentence, and when he reached the middle of it, with all the regularity of a clock Mr. Jones would arise and ask leave to ask a question. It was always the same question, and when Mr. Laplam had made his identity again to be interrupted once more in the old familiar spot. There was one bumpy incident of the debate. Mr. Laplam had stated that the constitution intended that the powers and duties of the presidency, and not the presidency itself, were to devolve upon the vice president in case of the president's incapacity. Had he been Mr. Arthur, he said, he would have declined when President Garfield died to take another office of office. He would have gone on and discharged the duties of the presidency as vice president, and upon the oath taken as such. At this point Mr. Slater inspired Mr. Hoar to inquire whether he would be willing to drop his law practice as a politician, but it was the powers as well as the duties of the presidency that devolved upon the vice president, and one of the powers of the president was the power of drawing his salary." Mr. Laplam's reputation as a great constitutional lawyer now stands on a firmer basis than ever before.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Sir John and Lady McDonald Greatly Exercised—Aristocratic Society in a Flutter—Hunting the Scandal Monger.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—The excitement continues over the scandal published in American papers, but the local government organ says nothing. The Free Press, an opposition paper, editorially says it is truly refreshing to note the way in which the correspondent deals with persons who now rule the destiny of a great dominion.

It must be a pleasing thing for the people to know that they are governed by one-man power, by Sir John MacDonald alone, and that the members of the cabinet are only nominees.

It must also be pleasing to those gentlemen who are opposed to doling out to those who are now ruling the country the power of making and unmaking ministers.

The editor of the paper does not express any opinion on the true or falsehood of the matter. Perhaps the truth in some respects has been spoken, if not in all. In any event a great sensation has been caused in aristocratic circles by the retelling of a scandal of such magnitude. Many people express the opinion that there was some ill-feeling between the princess and Lady McDonald, but that it has been magnified upon it beyond the point of a doubt.

Sir John and Lady McDonald are terribly exercised over the article, and no doubt strenuous efforts will be made to find the author.

It is rumored that a person high in authority in the government is the author, but no names are given.

Mahon and Riddleberger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mahon and Riddleberger will not go into the Republican caucus on the organization of the next session. Their friends intimate that they will act with the Republicans in case the selections for sergeant-at-arms and secretary are agreeable to them.

They will insist on Gorham for secretary, and New England senators do not like Gorham, but they may compromise with the Virginians.

The meeting of the Senate will be adjourned at noon.

Mahon and Riddleberger are on their dignity. They hold the key to the situation, and intend to dictate terms. Mahone has

taken the trouble to deny that he is a candidate for David Davis' place as presiding officer.

Edmunds wants the position and Mahone will support him if he can.

Some kindred critics say the Edmunds

bill is largely owing to his ambition to preside over the next senate.

If the secretary of state were next in line of succession to Arthur, it would detract very much from the importance of president pro tempore of the senate.

Dated January 3d, 1882.

R. B. HARPER,
Sheriff of Rock county.

Attorneys for Michael Dawson, judgment credit due him.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. in the following manner.

The petition of Adelicia Conger to be appointed administratrix of the estate of Harriet Conger, deceased, late of said city, with the will—Dec. 28, 1882.

By the Court. AMOS P. PHICHARD, County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY—E. B. Rogers and Son, executors of the late Dr. John C. Gorham, deceased, of Rock county, Wisconsin, d. 1878, deceased, plaintiffs against Mary L. Burton, A. P. Burris, her husband, Peter Myers, A. M. Thompson, W. G. Atkinson, and others, defendants. Plaintiff, Josiah Bacon, Henry D. Goodwin, administrator of the estate of Nelson Goodeyer, deceased, and Samuel A. Duncan, defendants. The suit is for the recovery of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-named action at a regular term of the Circuit Court for Rock County, Wisconsin, on the 20th day of December, 1881, in the amount of \$1,000 or one-half of lot six (30,000 ft. in block ten) of the village of Janesville, according to the plot thereof, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Rock county, affixed to the back of the bill of sale as the law directs, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Janesville in Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 20th day of December, 1881, to wit: All of those certain lots or parcels of land situated in said city of Janesville, known and distinguished as lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), and one-half of lot six (30,000 ft. in block ten) of the village of Janesville, according to the plot thereof, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Rock county, affixed to the back of the bill of sale as the law 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THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY JANUARY 8.

THE CITY

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE. FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION DAILY. DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern.

Trains at Janesville Station.

GOING NORTH. Arrive Depart.

Day Express.....	1:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger.....	8:45 A. M.	8:45 P. M.
GOING SOUTH. Depart.		
Day Express.....	12:35 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Fond du Lac passengers.....	9:45 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
AFTON BRANCH.		
ARRIVE.		
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.....	1:25 P. M.	
From Madison, Winona and Dakotah.....	1:35 P. M.	
For Madison, Winona and Dakotah.....	1:35 P. M.	
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	1:35 P. M.	
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	1:35 P. M.	
From Winona, Dakotah and Madison.....	1:35 P. M.	
From Madison, St. Paul.....	1:35 P. M.	
From Beloit.....	1:35 P. M.	
Depart.		
For Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.....	8:40 P. M.	
For Madison, Winona and Dakotah.....	8:40 P. M.	
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	8:40 P. M.	
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	8:40 P. M.	
From Winona, Dakotah and Madison.....	8:40 P. M.	
From Madison, St. Paul.....	8:40 P. M.	
From Beloit.....	8:40 P. M.	
DEPART.		
For Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.....	9:35 A. M.	
For Madison, Winona and Dakotah.....	9:35 A. M.	
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	9:35 A. M.	
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	9:35 A. M.	
From Winona, Dakotah and Madison.....	9:35 A. M.	
From Madison, St. Paul.....	9:35 A. M.	
From Beloit.....	9:35 A. M.	
DAILY.		
(Daily except Monday.)		
(Daily except Saturday.)		
All other trains daily except Sunday.		

M. HUGGETT, Gen'l. Super.
W. H. STEPHENS,
General Passenger Agent.

CATANE, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL.
TRAINS LEAVE.

For Chicago and East via Beloit.....	10:50 A. M.	
Rockford and Elgin.....	7:15 P. M.	
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	9:35 A. M.	
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	12:35 P. M.	
For Beloit, Rock Island and South West.....	10:55 A. M.	
For Beloit, Rock Island and South.....	7:15 P. M.	
For Madison, Portage, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.....	10:00 A. M.	
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, Sioux City & St. Paul.....	1:45 P. M.	
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East via Beloit, Rock Island and South West.....	9:35 A. M.	
For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shullsburg and Platteville.....	7:10 P. M.	
For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shullsburg and Platteville, Brookfield and Albany.....	7:10 P. M.	
DEPARTS.		
From Chicago and East via Beloit.....	8:50 A. M.	
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	8:10 P. M.	
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East.....	7:10 P. M.	
From Beloit, Rock Island and South.....	9:35 A. M.	
From Beloit, Rock Island and South.....	7:15 P. M.	
From Madison, Portage, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.....	10:45 A. M.	
From Madison, Prairie du Chien, Sioux City and St. Paul.....	1:55 P. M.	
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East via Beloit, Rock Island and South West.....	9:35 A. M.	
From Milwaukee, Portage, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.....	12:35 P. M.	
WM. E. NOYES, Agent.		
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agt.		

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.	
January 3—S. M. Hickey's Dramatic Co.	
January 9—Milton Nobles.	
January 16—Wm. Horace Lillard.	
January 22—Hazel Kirk.	
January 23—Mangro Mitchell.	
January 29-30—Harry Webster.	
LAWRENCE'S MUSIC HALL.	
January 11—Only a Farmer's Daughter.	

LOST—Sunday evening, between the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Wheeler's, on Main street, a large brown lined, mink muff. A suitable reward will be paid upon leaving the same at this office.

SELLING OUT—As I am going out of the retail trade I shall commence on Monday, January 8th, to dispose of my entire stock of shoes and boots at prices utterly regardless of cost, for cash only. All who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle as soon as possible.

L. R. TREAT.
West End shoe dealer. No. 45 West Milwaukee street.

Jan. 8th, 1883.

Desperate, nervous people, "out of sorts" COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC will cure. Ask for COLDEN'S. Of druggists.

Mrs. Fethers wants a house girl.

If you'd get along and thrive
Like the happiest man alive,
Not a day yourself deprive
Of a Thurber's Number Five.
Sold by Palmer & Stevens.

COTTON STOCK FOR SALE—A few shares of stock in the Janesville cotton manufacturing company for sale.

J. B. DOR.

FOR SALE—A large number of Rock county farms, desirable city residences and some business property in the city. Some of which will be sold at speculative prices.

H. H. BLANCHARD.

You SURE! Cure that cough with COLDEN'S Cherry Cough Cure. It will do. PRENTICE & EVANSON, the druggists opposite the post office, warrant every bottle. It contains no opium, and for children is the only safe remedy in the market. Try it. Price, 50 cents.

THE BLUES.

We get many letters from druggists stating pleasant results from customers of bilious tempers having used ZORZAT.

Those subject to depression or low spirits, caused by indigestion or liver troubles will be surprised how rapidly and pleasantly it acts. It corrects the secretion, strengthens digestion. Usually a 10-cent sample convinces one of its value. For sale by PRENTICE & EVANSON

LOCAL MATTERS.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY! The Yorke Dent Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. D. C. CRANBROOK, Electro-Voynich and Electro-Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Disease, Loss of Vitality and Strength, and Kidneys, Liver, Heart, and Spleen, and other restorative health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City.

Mother! Mother! Mother!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere 5 cents a bottle.

marie-mun-wed-sat-newly

Brieflets.

This is the day we celebrate—in New Orleans.

The churches were all well attended yesterday.

The county board of supervisors will meet in regular session at the courthouse to-morrow.

January corn again advanced 2½ cents per bushel in Chicago to-day, selling for 50½ cents per bushel. There was a slight advance in all other grains and provisions.

Three tramps were before the municipal court to-day; one received a sentence of ten days in the county jail on a bread and water diet, one eight days, and the third one six days, on a like bill of fare.

Notwithstanding the cold, north wind prevailing all day yesterday, people who were in possession of a horse, and anything in the shape of a sleigh, were not prevented from enjoying a sleighride.

Miss Jessie L. Rowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Rowe, who has been very dangerously sick for the past week or ten days, is now rapidly improving, and it will not be many days before her health will be fully restored.

Officer Beedle brought a tramp into the police court this morning whom he locked up last night. The tramp had been hanging around the city for a couple of days, and pretended to be or really was a little sick. He was sentenced to 10 days hard labor in jail.—*Beloit Free Press*.

During the past week one hundred and twenty-one money orders were issued at the Janesville postoffice, amounting to \$1,440.40; the fees being \$15.90. During the same time seventy-one orders were paid, calling for \$1,193.87; making a total business for the week of \$2,634.07.

The sale of reserved seats for "Only a Farmer's Daughter," began to-day at King's bookstore. The performance will be given at Lippin's music hall next Thursday evening. It was given in Janesville last year, and drew well and was well appreciated, and will draw another full house on Thursday.

In the circuit courtroom this afternoon, the case of the state vs. Charles A. Stewart, charged with the murder of Spencer Turner last October, was called. Hon. John Williams appears as counsel for the prisoner, and John W. Sale for the state. The entire afternoon was occupied in obtaining a jury, and at the time of going to press, had not been completed.

The board of education, at its regular meeting on Saturday evening, changed the time of graduating high school classes, so that the graduation shall take place at the close of the spring term, about the first of July. They also changed the boundary line between the second and third school districts, so as to make North First, East and Milwaukee streets the boundary between "said districts."

There will be a meeting of the trustees of the Janesville public library association at their rooms in the A. P. Bennett block, to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock. An earnest invitation is also extended to all members and friends of the association, who are willing to assist in arranging books, etc., to be present at this meeting. By order of the president.

Colonel W. B. Britton, member of the assembly from this district, will leave for Madison to-morrow, and has engaged rooms for the session at the Vilas house.

A dispatch from Washington to the Milwaukee Sentinel says that Congress man Williams has nearly recovered from the malarial attack which he has been suffering for the past several weeks.

Mr. E. B. Heinstreet started for Prairie du Chien this afternoon to be present at the meeting of the state pharmaceutical board, which meets in that city to-morrow, and of which Mr. Heinstreet is secretary.

The State Journal of Saturday says: "Mrs. L. S. Best, librarian elect of a new free library about to be opened in Janesville, has been spending the last two days in Madison for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the management of our free library. The system now used here will be adopted by the Janesville library, as it also has by a number of libraries in the state since its satisfactory results have been made known."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The members of the fire department will hold their annual meeting, for the purpose of electing officers, at the west side engine house this evening, at seven o'clock. The delegates from the several companies held a caucus at the west side engine house on Saturday evening, for the purpose of selecting candidates, when it was found that there was no opposition to the re-election of the present board of officers, and they were all re-nominated by an acclamation vote as follows:

President—James A. Fathers, of Water Witch Engine Co. No. 2.

Vice President—Cyrus Miner, of Sack company No. 1.

Secretary—William G. Metcalf, of Rescue Hook and Ladder company No. 1.

Treasurer—A. W. Baumann, of Washington Engine company No. 1.

Collector—E. B. Heinstreet, of Sack company No. 1.

The nominations will receive a like unanimous vote at the election this evening.

Mr. H. Bowman, Ashtabula, O., says his horse's foot was cracked from one side of the frog to the top of the heel, and badly dried up. Cole's Veterinary Carbolicase effected a complete cure, so that there are no signs of lameness even after a long drive. He heartily recommends it with gratitude and pleasure.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning registered at 8 degrees below zero, and at 1 p. m. at 7 above. Clear with a cold north wind.

WASHBURN, January 8, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for today:

Upper lake region, Upper Mississippi valley—Partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow, variable winds, mostly southwesterly, stationary or higher temperature.

Good Advice—Use HALE'S HONEY or HORNETT AND TAR for a cough or cold. PIXIE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, expressly for the Janesville Gazette, for the week ending January 8, 1883:

200 cases, crop of 1881, New England, 14 to 20 cents.

152 cases, crop of 1880, Pennsylvania, 5½ to 12 cents.

380 cases, crop of 1881, Ohio, 3½ to 5½ cents.

100 cases, crop of 1880, Ohio, 10½ cents.

100 cases, Sundries, 3 to 17 cents.

Total cases, 967.

Tobacco Sales.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers,

No. 131 Water street, New York, expressly

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